

Partly cloudy and warmer today; fair and colder tomorrow; brisk winds.

# The Washington Times

Thirty-four Pages

THREE SECTIONS.

NUMBER 3549.

WASHINGTON, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1904—THIRTY-FOUR PAGES—

Copyright, 1904, By Frank A. Munsey.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## COMMISSION FULL BY APPOINTMENT OF MAJOR HARROD

Last of Canal Experts Selected by the President.

## MEETING TO BE HELD SOON

Congressmen Are Generally Much Pleased With Personnel.

President Roosevelt has decided on the appointment of Major B. M. Harrod, of New Orleans, as the seventh member of the Isthmian Canal Commission.

After an investigation of the charges against Major Harrod, the President concluded there was no evidence to impeach Major Harrod's integrity. The appointment was accordingly decided upon.

The selection of Major Harrod completes the appointment of the commission. The names will be sent to the Senate for confirmation tomorrow. While an effort may be made to oppose the confirmation of Major Harrod, it is expected there will be little delay.

## Personnel of Commission.

The following is the commission as it has been completed:

Admiral John G. Walker, U. S. N., retired.

Gen. George W. Davis, U. S. A., retired.

Col. Frank J. Hecker, of Detroit, director of transportation in the Spanish war.

William Barclay Parsons, engineer of the New York subway.

Prof. William H. Burr, of New York, head of the engineering department of Columbia University.

C. Ewald Grunsky, of San Francisco, a leading hydraulic engineer.

Major B. M. Harrod, of New Orleans, former chief engineer of the New Orleans drainage commission.

## Other Candidates Urged.

Some doubt was expressed yesterday as to whether the President would appoint Harrod. Several other candidates were being urged for the place in case he was turned down. Senator Smoot called yesterday to urge Col. Willard Young, of Utah. The American Medical Association was working for the appointment of Col. W. C. Gorgas.

Admiral Walker had a long talk with the President yesterday afternoon. It is understood the conference related to various phases of the canal problem.

Arrangements will be made to have a meeting of the commission in this city as early as possible. It is not yet announced when the meeting will be for the reason that confirmation may be delayed, and it is not yet certain just how soon each man will be able to reach the city.

## No Needless Delay.

It is assured, however, there will be no needless delay in assembling the members of the commission in Washington. It is settled that an early visit will be made to the canal zone.

General satisfaction is expressed by Senators and Representatives at the personnel of the commission. It is the feeling that the President considered the merits of each man, entirely apart from politics.

Senator Dewey yesterday expressed to the President his particular satisfaction over the appointments of Mr. Burr and Colonel Hecker. He said he considered Colonel Hecker one of the ablest business men he had ever known.

## SAYS LOVER WAS FALSE TO PLIGHTED TROTH

Orphan Sues Recrunt Youth, Who Is Locked Up in Default of Bail.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—As a result of his alleged courtship of Irma Davis, an attractive looking orphan, of 263 West 115th Street, Reginald W. Sprout, the young son of Mrs. J. E. Sprout, a wealthy widow, of 255 West 112th Street, is a prisoner in Ludlow Street jail. Miss Davis has sued him for \$15,000 damages for breach of promise.

The young couple met in Hartford, Conn., and Miss Davis says a courtship followed, the young woman making frequent trips to New York to visit relatives in this city, and thus meeting Sprout here. She says he sought and obtained her consent to marry him, and that the wedding was arranged to take place early this year.

A change occurred, however, the young woman says, in Mr. Sprout's feelings, and she declares when she spoke to Reginald about it, he remarked "It's all off."

Through her attorney, J. M. Roseberry Long, she then brought suit. Sprout was arrested and committed to Ludlow Street jail in default of \$2,500 bail.

## LOW WATER CAUSES IMPORTATION OF PULP

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 27.—Pulp from Sweden and Norway is arriving here, the importation being made necessary because of the impossibility of driving logs down the low water of the Maine Rivers.

The first consignment arrived today for the International Paper Company. The total shipment will be about \$500,000.

## MACHEN, LORENZ, AND GROFF GET HEAVY SENTENCES

Three Men Must Spend Two Years in Prison and Pay \$10,000 Each.

## ONE CASE NOT SETTLED

Scene in Courtroom When Accused Learn Fate From Justice Pritchard.

"A. W. MACHEN, I SENTENCE YOU TO TWO YEARS IN THE MOUNDVILLE PENITENTIARY AND TO PAY A FINE OF \$10,000."

Three was this formula repeated by Justice Pritchard yesterday afternoon, each successive time substituting a name, until the full penalty provided by law for the crime of conspiracy to defraud the United States Government had been imposed upon A. W. Machen, George E. Lorenz, and Diller B. Groff.

Sentence was suspended in the case of Samuel A. Groff, also convicted of the offense, pending a decision of his appeal for a new trial.

With the recording of this sentence in the archives of the court is completed a victory for the Times in its long continued and unsupported efforts to bring to justice a clique of officials and employees in the Postoffice Department and those in collusion with them to rob the Government. The conviction is the vindication of the statute, and the charges made by it that the Government was being robbed by employees of the Postoffice Department.

## Climax of the Trial.

The sentencing of the accused was the climax of the postoffice trials, and was dramatic because of what the prisoners had to fear. Just as court adjourned for recess Justice Pritchard asked for authorities on the punishment, as he did not think the extreme penalty of two years and \$10,000 provided in the statute was adequate for the offense. At the same time the justice expressed the opinion that the verdict of the jury was eminently just and in full accord with his ideas on the subject.

Knowing the reputation of Justice Pritchard for severe sentences, the prisoners naturally feared the worst, and the prediction was freely made that should he decide each count was a separate offense, he would give sentences of at least ten years in the penitentiary. Considering the authorities during the recess caused Justice Pritchard to come to the conclusion that the utmost penalty he could safely impose was the limit prescribed by the statute, and he acted accordingly. The sentences were made without comment, as the justice said he did not think it fair to make comment when Sam Groff's motion for a new trial was pending.

## Machen First Sentenced.

Machen was the first to be sentenced. Not a sound was heard in the courtroom as Justice Pritchard pronounced judgment.

Words are inadequate to describe the look that came over Machen's face as he heard the justice ask for the authorities which might show the way to a long sentence, and words are still more inadequate to describe the expression on his face when he was sentenced. He rose quietly from his seat. On his full, florid face was a look, the combination of despair and repressed hatred of a wounded tiger in the narrow confines of a cage. It was a worn, hunted look, that of a man helplessly at bay, and while shocked to the very essence of his being, nervously himself to the gamely and meet with defiance the triumphant glances of the implacable man who surrounded him on all sides. As he resumed his seat there came from his massive body a sigh of relief at hearing his fate and knowing that the worst was over. As when the justice asked for the authorities his face was of a dull, mottled crimson, and many of those who watched him closely would not have been surprised to see him pitch headlong to the floor, a victim of apoplexy. With a mighty effort he regained his composure and essayed a forced smile in speaking to his counsel.

## Lorenz the Second.

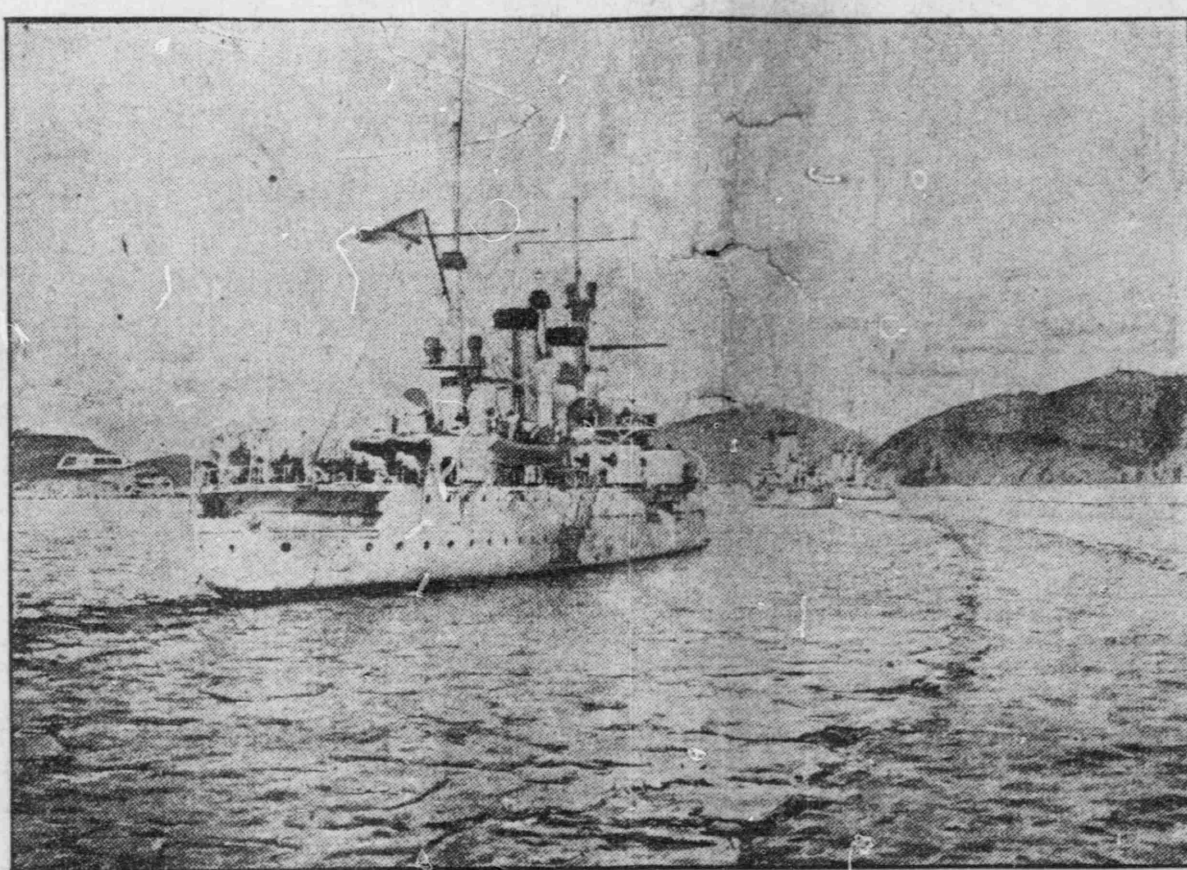
George E. Lorenz, the Toledo manufacturer of perfumes and Machen's closest friend, was the next man sentenced. He arose quietly from his seat, and while his long, narrow face displayed no unusual emotion it was marked by the lines of mental suffering and long continued strain resulting from the trial. Looking squarely at Justice Pritchard he heard his sentence, and resumed his seat with the same sigh of relief that marked the doom of Machen.

Diller B. Groff, tall, broad shouldered, with white head and a face completely enveloped in white whiskers, was the last man to receive sentence. His phlegmatic, indifferent nature stood him in good stead, and he gave no indication of the shock he experienced at hearing himself condemned to a felon's cell after a business career of more than thirty years in Washington, the city in which he was considered one of the most exemplary and worthy citizens. Putting his right hand to his ear, in order to hear more distinctly, he inclined his head forward as the words of the sentence were pronounced, and then resumed his seat with a sigh which was but a slight echo of those which came from Machen and Lorenz.

Throughout it all Sam Groff, the man who was convicted against the request

(Continued on Second Page.)

## HARBOR OF PORT ARTHUR



Actual scene of first hostilities between Russia and Japan, where the torpedo boat attack of February 8 took place. The Russian warships are entering the harbor through the broken ice. The thin layer is easily cut by an advancing ship.

## Tantalus Club Presents Baker for President

Democratic Platform to Be "Rear End of Parker's Railroad Train"—Hearst's "Eloquent Silence" Fails to Win.

For President of the Democratic Ticket—The Hon. Robert Baker, of New York.

The Platform—The rear end of a baseless railroad train.

Such was the decision of the Tantalus Club at its enthusiastic session last night held in the beautifully decorated banquet hall of the Arlington. The Tantalus Club, a society of embryonic statesmen, formed two years ago with a membership constituted of the Republicans who were serving their first term in the House, having realized the full purpose of their organization in dominating to their entire satisfaction the legislation of their party and Congress, decided last night to go beyond the limits of their original constitution, and dominate the Democratic party.

The Democracy being in a quandary as to whom to nominate, the Tantalus Club agreed that it should remove from that fair old dame the burden of labor in selecting a standard bearer, and accordingly it selected for it the man whose name heads this column. The club even went further and composed a campaign song which it purposes to present to its opponents as a gratuity. It was sung by a chorus of a hundred voices last night, loud and lustily to the tune of "Glover, Glover, Four Years More of Glover," and ran as follows:

Baker! Baker!  
Four long years of Baker!  
Gorman's bad; Bryan's mad;  
Hearst's a trouble-maker.

Baker! Baker!  
Glover is a failure.  
Railroad money for the masses,  
Under Robert Baker!

## A Riotous Scene.

It was amid a scene of almost riotous tumult, quite characteristic of a Democratic convention, that a Presidential candidate and a campaign slogan for the Democracy was indorsed by this Republican organization, rightly named "The Tantalus Club."

The action of the club was preceded by a unique program, in which the element of fun and the spirit of jollity and goodfellowship prevailed and superseded everything. The club members gathered in the parlors of the Arlington at 8 o'clock, and led by the president of the Tantalizers, Representative Sam L. Powers, of Massachusetts, marched to the spacious dining hall, which has been the scene of many another similar brilliant gathering. Its historic walls were strung with smilax, its mirrors were banked with a profusion of flowers, whose aroma pervaded the atmosphere, while the center of the room around which the tables were stretched was a veritable conservatory of choice blossoms, palms, and potted plants.

## The Invited Guests.

Upon the tables were huge bouquets of American Beauty roses and carnations. The specially invited guests of the club were the Speaker of the House, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Lieutenant General of the Army, Representative Ditzell of Pennsylvania, Representative Mann of Illinois, and a number of other prominent and older members of the House. The first course had scarce been served and the President of the United States toasted before the fun began.

Representative Cassel of Pennsylvania arose and shouted "Mr. Speaker!" "For what purpose does the gentleman rise?" asked "Speaker" Powers, in imitation of the Danville statesman who presides over the deliberations of the actual House.

Mr. Cassel declared that he wished to

present for membership the name of Representative Shiras of Pennsylvania.

A member objected on the ground that the member from Allegheny belonged to every party except the Republican.

Shiras Found Worthy.

Mr. Shiras was then recognized by "Speaker" Powers to defend himself, while the club and its guests roared with laughter. Representative Hogg of Colorado was objected to because he came to Congress by the suffrage of women, and in a witty speech the gentleman from the Centennial State with the porcine cognomen so ably defended himself and that principle of equal suffrage that it was decided that he was entirely eligible.

"Ayes Have It."

The name of Representative Campbell of Kansas was proposed, and Delegate Rodey objected because Campbell had voted to re-enact the House rules whereby New Mexico had been kept out of the Union. The question was put on Campbell's admission. There were no ayes, and a shout of noes.

"The ayes have it, and the gentleman is admitted," declared "Speaker" Powers. And so it went throughout the entire evening. Merriment ran high, but the climax came when Representative Gaines presented a report of the committee on the selection of a Presidential candidate for the Democracy. He named Baker. Minority reports were submitted by Mr. Palmer for Bryan, by Mr. Lester for Hearst, who told how Hearst's "eloquent silence" rang through the House of Representatives in support of the "down-trodd," by Bonyne in favor of Cleveland, Representative Gardner's suggestion of Baker was adopted, however, by the unanimous vote of the club and the hall rang out with cheers and the song above quoted.

The program would not have been complete without a song from Tom Kyle, "the sweet singer of Troy," and it was given. The last speech was by Speaker Cannon in more serious vein than were any of the others.

## HUGHES RENOMINATED BY WEST VA. REPUBLICANS

WILLIAMSON, W. Va., Feb. 27.—The Hon. James A. Hughes was renominated this afternoon by the Republicans of the fifth West Virginia district for Congress by acclamation. The Hon. W. F. Hite, who opposed Mr. Hughes for the nomination, did not let his name go before the convention.

A resolution indorsing Senator Elkins for Vice President was adopted with deferential applause. The delegates selected for the Republican National Convention are:

Col. T. F. Houston, of McDowell, and C. W. Atkinson, of Mercer. The alternates are the Hon. C. M. Burk, of Cabell, and Senator C. V. White, of Logan. John S. Farr, of Cabell, was named as Presidential elector.

## INDIANS PROMISE JONES TO BE GOOD

Osage Tribesmen Now on "Water Wagon."

## THE TREATY NOT YET SIGNED

Jim Big Heart's Party Came to Grief When They Tackled Washington Run.

Jim Big Heart and his twelve Osage tribesmen are on the "water wagon." Jim is driving and the rest occupy high seats.

This is all due to Indian Commissioner Jones, who called the Osages up a few days ago, and read the riot act to them. When the Commissioner had gotten through with them their savage countenances presented the picture of woe, and they promised faithfully never "to do so again," not until their treaty was signed, at any rate.

## Distressing Experience.

The Osages came to Washington last month to representing their tribesmen as a council to sign a treaty by which they are to be allowed to sell their lands. Upon a Friday they had an appointment with Commissioner Jones, and were to appear before him and take the final steps. Thursday night the Osages were no better on Monday. They all bought liquor, and the result was that for several days they were hors de combat.

Jim and the agent went up to see Mr. Jones and had the date changed to the following Monday. Matters were no better on Monday. The Indians were held up in their quarters in Third Street, most of them sound asleep. This kept on for a month. They all had money, for the Osages are the richest Indians in the country, and they "blew it in" in a manner that proved them born gamblers. Not only for "booze" has their money gone, but for all sorts of finery. Big Heart bought hundreds of valentines and sent them to his squaws. Hats and trousers, canes, overcoats and everything imaginable, necessary and otherwise, the braves bought.

## Jones Becomes Weary.

At the end of a month Mr. Jones got tired and summoned them all before him. The only progress they had made was to have Representative Curtis of Kansas draw up a bill for them, which they said they would discuss. There are no indications that they have given the bill a second thought.

When they appeared before the Commissioner he flung them around him in a semi-circle and talked "with the bark off." He told them that they were fools and gave them some strong advice about the dangers of whiskey. He set a get limit and told them it was a case of get together and make up their minds what they wanted to do or be shipped back to the reservation in short order.

After he had raked them fore and aft pretty thoroughly he shook hands all around and made them promise to stay sober until the bill went to the House. This they did. Mr. Jones was then good-bye most cordially and they filed silently out, headed by Jim Big Heart.

## TEMPORARY BRIDGES FLOAT DOWN THE KAW

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 27.—Two temporary bridges across the Kaw River went out this evening, owing to the vast amount of ice which is coming down stream.

It is feared that the remaining five temporary bridges will go out before morning. In this event, 75,000 people would be cut off from the Missouri side of the river.

Best Boards, \$1.50 Per 100 Feet.

Frank Libbey & Co., 8th & N. Y. Ave.—Adv.

## JAPANESE AGAIN FIRE ON FORTS

Terrible Suffering Attends Transportation of Troops Over the Siberian Railroad to Scene of War.

## RUSSIA HAS STRONG POSITION ON THE SEOUL-PEKIN RAILWAY

Japan Says She Will Maintain Integrity of China in the Event of Victory Over Czar.

NIUCHWANG, Feb. 27.—The Japanese squadron continues its bombardment of Port Arthur. Before daylight today the fleet gathered off shore, and sailing in a long line poured broadside after broadside into the fortifications.

The fire was returned by the land forces, but little damage was done by either side, so far as can be ascertained.

## Suffering of Troops On Siberian Railway

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Dispatches from Moscow, sent via the frontier to escape the military censorship, say the people have been deceived regarding the conditions existing along the line of the Trans-Siberian Railway. The soldiers who are proceeding to Manchuria are declared to be suffering terribly from the cold, and many have lost their lives.

So bad has the situation become that the trains are stopped every few hours and the men permitted to alight and shovel snow to restore their impaired circulation. In addition storms follow each other at frequent intervals, and the trains are blocked.

The soldiers are compelled to get out and clear away the large drifts, with the result that they catch cold, and many are reduced to such a state as to be unable to move.

In addition disease is playing havoc with the troops, and extra doctors are being hurried to the front as quickly as they can be secured.

## RUSSIA'S STRONG POSITION ON MANCHURIAN RAILROAD

MOSCOW, Feb. 27.—According to a report emanating from military sources, the Russian infantry has taken up a strong position along the Seoul-Pekin road, between Liao Yang, on the Manchurian Railway, and the Yalu River. The Russian front and flanks are strongly supported by artillery and cavalry. The right flank of the army is at Tatuha (Tatungshu), near Korea Bay, while the left extends to a point on the outskirts of Wiju.

The Russian cavalry has crossed the Yalu, between Antung and Yungampho, and has taken a position along the Pekin road toward the south bank of the river, toward Suchen.

Cossack scouts are now declared to be ten miles east of Ping Yang, and a strong force of cavalry thirty-five miles north. The Russian infantry is more than 125 miles to the northwest.

## JAPAN SEEKS NO TERRITORY IN MANCHURIAN PROVINCE

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—At the Japanese Legation here today the statement was made that if Japan is successful in the present war she will not assume any territorial obligations in Manchuria, but will declare to the world that the province is Chinese territory and that China's sovereignty must be respected there. It was also declared that, as Russia had spent much money on roads in Manchuria, even in the event of victory Japan would not try to prevent Russia from keeping sufficient troops along the line to safeguard travel and keep down the bandits.

## LENEVITCH HAS COMMAND OF SOUTHERN LAND FORCES

NIUCHWANG, Feb. 27.—After an extended conference between the higher Russian officials at Mukden it was decided that Lieutenant General Lenevitch, who has been in command of the Russian forces in the Amur province, should assume command of all of the Russian land forces in Southern Manchuria. This appointment is temporary, and will remain in force until the arrival of General Kuropatkin.

## PARTISANS OF AMERICA ARE NOW IN POWER IN KOREA

TOKYO, Feb. 27.—The changes in the Korean Cabinet have brought into power the partisans of America and Japan. The Statesman's Year Book gives the following details of the Korean army: "The standing army now consists of about 17,000 men with European methods. In 1896 it was taken in hand by a Russian colonel, with three commissioned and ten noncommissioned officers, who retired, however, in 1898.

"A royal bodyguard of 1,000 men was formed, and has been well drilled, and periodically a draft of well-trained men is transferred from it to the other regiments of the standing army.

"A police force of about 2,000 men has also been formed and is under the police department."

## IMPOSSIBLE TO CHECK MARCH OF RUSSIAN IN MANCHURIA

"Many new ideas on conditions in Russian Siberia and Manchuria were given me in a recent interview I had with Count Pava de Pava, a high dignitary of the Catholic Church, an Austrian, who lately spent four months in those countries," said Frank J. Delany, of Chicago, an old newspaper man of that city, who has just returned by way of Europe from an investigation of the grain business of Argentina for Chicago board of trade firms and for the Department of Agriculture.

"I had an opportunity to see much of this distinguished churchman while going to Southampton. He was given spe-

(Continued on Third Page.)